

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLVI. No. 8569.

號三廿月六十九百八千英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

日七月初五年庚寅

PRICE, 82 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

London—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 159, Fleet Street, PARIS AND EUROPE—AMERIQUE FRANCE, 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST, OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street. SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne and Sydney. OCEANIA—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE ANTHROPOMES Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SALEY & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINEIN & Co., Manila. CHINA—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Amor, N. MOAILE, F. C. C. H. & Co., Shantung, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAIH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

PAKES.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on working days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12. 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent, per annum interest. 4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to the Bank, which receive prompt attention.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MORSE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEN,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELIS,
H. HOPKINS, Esq. Esq.
Hrs. J. J. KESTICK, L. POESENCKER, Esq.
A. J. McCONAGHIE, D. R. SARSON, Esq.
Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.—
Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the date of deposit.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.—
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief of Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 363

Intimations.

MRS. FALCONER has VACANCIES
for GENTLEMEN RESIDENT BOARDERS
at Kowloon.

Kowloon, 5th February, 1890. 235

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND
FAMILY HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious DINING ROOM, and a large number of well FURNISHED BED ROOMS, with all comfort. A Good Table kept.

TABLE D'HÔTE—Breakfast, 5.30 a.m.;

Tea, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m.

BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, of reasonable rates.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made to serve

MEALS in GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS, CONTINENTAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1882

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists—
ANALYTICAL, DISPENSING AND
GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BY STEAM MACHINERY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of
all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals,
at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs,
Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best
description only—no other quality is kept in
stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance
with the Trade, and the best sources of
supply, enable us to purchase direct from the
Producers on the very best terms, and thus give to
our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction
in the price of all our Specialties as compared
with similar articles sold elsewhere.

We wish it to be clearly understood that
our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm
in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become
generally known that, quality for quality,
our charges all round compare favourably
with local rates, and in most instances with
those ruling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants
only are employed in the preparation and
dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST POSTS.

Whence practicable, are despatched by
first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Most articles can now be sent by the local
Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value
of five dollars and upwards are sent freight
free.

Orders through Local Post or by Tele-
gram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
Escota, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Cantó Road.

THE DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, April 16, 1890. 711

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held in the CHAMBER
or COMMENCEMENT ROOM, City Hall, at
12 o'clock (noon), on SATURDAY, the 28th
June next, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, with a Statement
of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the
30th Instant, both days inclusive.

The First Interest will be payable on the
31st of December next.

As security for the due payment of both
principal money and interest the Company
charge all its property, except last year's
Crop.

Forms of Application may be obtained
from the Undersigned and should be filled
up and sent to the Company Bankers, THE
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION, or before the 25th June, upon
a deposit of Ten per cent, upon the amount
of the Debentures applied for.

The Form of Debenture can be seen at
the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 4, 1890. 1810

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A portion of the NEW BUILDINGS of the
above Company, known as the PEAK
HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, ad-
joining the Tramway Station, being com-
pleted and Furnished, BUSINESS will be
Commenced on SATURDAY NEXT, the
14th Instant.

Residents and Visitors wishing to stay
at the PEAK will find every comfort and
Accommodation together with Refreshing
Cool Breezes and Mountain View.

Special mention has been given to the
DINING ROOMS and BAR, to make this
a pleasant resort for Residents during the
Hot Summer Months.

The TABLE D'HÔTE supplied with
every article of luxury. The cutting being
under Special Management is by far the
best in or near Hongkong.

WINES and SPIRITS, &c.—only the
best brands and quality are kept.

W. THOMAS,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 13, 1890. 177

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
SECOND CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN
DOLLARS) per Share in the above Company
is hereby made, and is payable at the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION, or before 17th July, 1890.

INTEREST at the Rate of 12½ per An-

num will be charged on all Calls over due.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 10, 1890. 1100

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists—
ANALYTICAL, DISPENSING AND
GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BY STEAM MACHINERY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of
all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals,
at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs,
Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best
description only—no other quality is kept in
stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance
with the Trade, and the best sources of
supply, enable us to purchase direct from the
Producers on the very best terms, and thus give to
our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction
in the price of all our Specialties as compared
with similar articles sold elsewhere.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be unboxed,
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours, &c.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied by
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours, &c.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied by
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours, &c.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied by
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours, &c.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied by
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours, &c.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied by
the "Taste D'Hôte" being under the supervision
of a well-known and experienced CATERER.

Being moved within a short distance of
Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers
Guests exceptional advantages for Health-
fulness and Refreshing, Bruises, the avoidance
of street noises and uninhabited odours,

THE CHINA MAIL

ever, that there were provisions in the English Act which not only give in this Bill, and in section 6, which deals with the defoliation of girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen I added this clause: "Provided that it shall be sufficient evidence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear . . . that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen." As the law is to be enforced here, and the ages raised to 16, as in England—although it might have been somewhat under that here—I think it only right that there should be a sufficient guard against blackmailing. You will also see that under section 6 an exception is made in the case of marriage. It is not desirable to interfere in any way with the Chinese marriage customs, and Chinese girls are married at a very early age. Before proceeding to Part 2 of the Bill I would call your attention to the definition of the owner of a brothel—the person for the time being receiving the rent or consideration for the use of a house, junk, boat or other place, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for another person, who would give the same if such place were let or used.

I propose to alter by substituting "brothel" for "house" &c. Part 2 of the old ordinance was objected to as being too cumbersome, and it has been considerably modified, and is now more in accordance with the law enforced in the Straits Settlements; and I would point out that the law here and in the Straits Settlements ought to be very much on the same lines, otherwise the Chinese who deal in this nefarious traffic, if the age was 15 in Singapore, for instance, and 16 here, would take the girls to Singapore for a year and then bring them here. Part 2 deals with the powers of the Registrar General in rescuing these girls where possible. Part 3 of the former ordinance was very elaborate. It seemed to recognise the propriety of the state interfering with brothels so as to do more than merely protect these girls, and the principle upon which I have been asked to proceed with this is that it is undesirable to make it appear by the system of licensing that these places are to obtain recognition, and that it is only intended that all Asiatic brothels should be registered for the sole purpose of obtaining access to the inmates in order to protect them. It is the intention of the Secretary of State has imposed upon me Part 4 dealing with women who are not Asiatics. It might be asked why not deal with them in the same way? The reason is simply this, that European women are not prisoners in these houses as some of the Asiatics are, and they are able to ask for protection if they need it. It is therefore not necessary to interfere with them in any way or to give the Registrar General any jurisdiction over European brothels. One of the regulations to be made under the bill is that a notice is to be affixed in the brothels in order to inform the inmates that they may go to the hospital and get gratuitous advice and treatment if they wish it. To that extent is the Lock Hospital recognised. I may mention that there has been forwarded to me a protest or petition by certain gentlemen who think that the liability in the case of owners of property is too great. Section 21, sub-section 2, says that the keeper of a brothel shall be the person primarily responsible for registering such brothel, but if no such registration has been made by him the owner of such brothel shall also be responsible for the registration, and in default of such registration both the owner and keeper shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate to imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding \$200, or to both. I suppose no one who would object to the payment of such a fine would make money out of this nefarious traffic, and those men must expect to be dealt with very sharply; but the petitioners seem to think that owners of property might be unwittingly involved. Of course an owner is not to be absolved from all responsibility as to who occupies his property or what goes on in it, and if there is any idea of that kind the sooner it is exploded the better; at the same time there must be some limit to his responsibility and I think there is something in the objection. I think some such provision as that it would be a good defence if it were made to appear that the failure to register arose from no negligence on the part of the owner would meet the case.

The Registrar General—it may be well to correct a mistake made by one of the local papers with regard to the examination of women now as compared with the examination before the repeal of the C. D. Act. It is said that "the number of women who attend for examination and of those treated in the Lock Hospital have dwindled down to such small proportions that the total abolition of the system cannot make matters worse than they are at present." I find, on the contrary, that whereas in 1887, when the compulsory examination was in full force, 218 women out of 230 were examined, in this month 227 out of 254 have presented themselves voluntarily for examination, showing a very slight diminution. With regard to the Lock Hospital I may mention that there are six Chinese and three Japanese in the hospital who are suffering from syphilis. I mention these facts to show that women are coming up for examination voluntarily in large numbers. If therefore the bill—which seems to be pretty largely entrenched—that there has been great spread of disease is a correct belief, the spread would not appear to be due to the effect of women on abstaining themselves from examination.

Mr. Ryrie—I think there must be a greater number of women who are prostitutes than you have mentioned. There must be thousands of them. The statement that the abolition of the C. D. Act has done a great deal of harm to Her Majesty's forces in China is testified to by our most able officers in both services. As it is not my protection to society, I let it be the reverse. If the Government have made up their mind that everything shall be free in Hongkong, that we shall have no compulsory examination of women, I think an ordinance of this kind is useless. It may afford protection to girls, but it is not my protection to society. It is the reverse.

The Attorney General—I have taken into consideration the existence of that society and have given them power to deal with these girls sent by the Registrar General to the asylum.

A division was taken, when voted—for the second reading, all the official members, Mr. Chater and Mr. Rawlinson; against, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. MacEachern and Dr. Ho Kai. The second reading was therefore carried by a majority of seven to three. The Council then went into committee on the Bill.

The clause defining the owner of a house was on the motion of Mr. Chater deferred. Dr. Ho Kai raised an interesting discussion on the question of age and Chinese marriage. He pointed out that there was a difference in the mode of counting age in China. A girl of 10, according to Chinese reckoning, would be only 14, as she was born on the 31st December, which would be considered two years old on the last January 1st. Did mean 16 by English method of counting? They excepted from the ordinance married women. But did they recognise Chinese marriage, and it seemed they recognise second and third wife? It might be that a Chinaman married a concubine who was only 15 years of age and according to this law he would be severely punished.

The Attorney General said this was a British Colony, and if Chinaman came here they must be content to live under English law, and English law could not and would not recognise polygamy.

Mr. Estellency thought the question of recognition of Chinese marriages might well be left to the Courts for decision.

Progress was reported after a number of sections had been passed.

The Council adjourned to this day week.

despatches in connection with the subject. In one of these despatches he enclosed a draft ordinance to which the Attorney General has alluded upon which the present Bill has been framed—in fact, I may say not only framed, but with a few changes to the draft ordinance as sent out by the Secretary of State in the Bill, now before the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced.

The Bill is to be submitted to the Council for consideration. The Secretary of State mentioned in one of his despatches that he had sent out instructions during the course of last year to pass an ordinance on this subject, and that he found that the ordinance sent home to him was not in accordance with the instructions sent out, and he thought it would be better and simpler to repeat that ordinance altogether and to pass a new one. I quite agree with him that, instead of amending an ordinance here and there and having numerous laws to which we are obliged to allude from time to time, it is far better to have the whole matter settled, which the law relates in one ordinance. Reference has been made to the experience of last year when the Bill was introduced

DRAINAGE OF THE LOWER
WESTERN AND CENTRAL DISTRICT
OF VICTORIA.

The following report was laid on the table of the Legislative Council this afternoon:

Sir.—The area of the drainage of which I now propose to discuss, is the zone between the Harbour and China Road, bounded to the west by Slaughter-house Point, and to the east by the Cricket Ground. It includes:

District No. 1, Shaderton;

" No. 2, Si-Yin-Town

" No. 3, Tsimshau

" No. 4, Chong Wan

" No. 5, Olio Wan.

It therefore contains the bulk of the Chinese population.

In a previous report, it was recommended that the sewerage-system of the High-level District should be completely distinct from that of the lower districts.

The problem now to be solved is:

(a.) The removal of the sewage from the lower zone, with the rain which falls upon it, to the sea;

(b.) The conveyance of storm-water from the hill-sides above, through the district, to the sea.

The present arrangements for the sewage and storm-water of this district are practically those described in my report of 1882.

Briefly, the practice has been to cover in natural storm-water channels and connect to them branch-drains, conveying both sewage and storm-water. In many cases both main and lateral drains are in very bad condition.

In the report on the sewage of the high-level district the objection to the use of storm-water channels for the conveyance of sewage and storm-water. In many cases both main and lateral drains are in very bad condition.

4. In the report on the sewage of the high-level district the objection to the use of storm-water channels for the conveyance of sewage and storm-water. In many cases both main and lateral drains are in very bad condition.

5. The methods for the improvement of the drainage of this, and other districts, suggested in my report of 1882, have not been tried. This is fortunate, for my subsequent experience leads to the conclusion that they will not have remedied, completely, the evils which existed then, and which exist still.

6. As regards the construction of the branch-sewers no appreciable improvement has taken place. With a few exceptions, any extensions that have been carried out have been made upon the definite principle. It will now be necessary to re-sew the whole district with earthenware pipes; and to divert the sewage piping, or dry-weather flow of the sewers, from the storm-water channels, which are not, and cannot be, made suitable for its reception. The existing stone-channels, therefore, should revert to their legitimate use, the conveyance of storm-water from the surface of the district, and from the hills above it.

7. The first question that it is to be discussed is the number and position of the sewer outfalls. As the sea must be the ultimate receptacle for the sewage of Victoria. When the system of self-cleansing is complete, the sewage will be delivered into the harbour fresh, before purification has commenced, assuming always that the house-drains are in order. In this condition, sewage is comparatively ineffective, and is readily consumed by marine organisms, great and small.

8. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

9. The existing Praya offers a very considerable range of choice, as to the position of outfalls. When the new reclamations are complete and the extraordinary irregularities in alignment, which disfigure the existing Praya, have disappeared; one position will be very nearly as good as another. Therefore there will be no necessity for constructing costly intercepting sewers, to conduct the sewage to one or two great outfalls. Indeed, unless the sewage is wholly intercepted and carried away, to an outlet to Shuping Channel, opposite Green Island, or to North Point, no appreciable benefit will result from its concentration, to one or two outlets. Such complete interception cannot be effected, unless a considerable portion of the sewage is piped; for the strip of land, between the Queen's Road and the Praya, is practically level, and no sewer, having a gradient sufficient to establish a self-cleansing velocity, could be constructed so as to convey the whole sewage by gravity, to such a distant outfall.

10. The complete interception of the sewage, from the harbour-frontage, would be exceedingly expensive, both as to first cost and maintenance. It would not effect any appreciable improvement in the sanitary condition of the city; nor, considering the mass of vessels which frequent the Praya, and the garbage which they throw overboard, would the amenity of the place be increased. The Praya is not a bathing place; nor is Victoria a bathing place. The cost of complete interception cannot, therefore, be justified by any corresponding advantage, and should not, therefore, be incurred; until, at least, experience has demonstrated the inaccuracy of this conclusion.

11. Were the existing Praya the permanent sea-frontage of the city, it would be necessary to carry out the sewage outfalls by means of iron pipes, laid at the bottom of the sea into deep water, and to a distance of from 50 to 100 yards from the shore, so as to be clear of tiers of vessels which throng the wharf; and check the flow of the tide. But it has been decided that the Praya is to be advanced by about 280 feet, and the rubber-bank, on which the new wall will be, is to 20 feet of water. It is intended that the wall itself shall be carried down vertically, to a depth of about three feet below low-water-mark spring-tides. The rubber-bank will always be covered with water. The increased depth, the improved alignment of the new wall, together with the construction of the waterway, caused by the advance of the Praya, will most probably produce an improvement in the tidal current, along its front. When the new works are complete, it will be sufficient to carry the out-fall, to the edge of the bank of rubble, on which the wall is founded, or so far beyond it as to reach a depth of six feet at low-water-mark spring-tides. By using cast-iron pipes with half-and-socket joints, a further extension may at any time be made.

12. During the progress of the Reclamation Works, the sewage should be carried out to the new line of sea-wall, by means of temporary wooden sheets supported on piles. In arranging the levels of the sewers, the position of the outfall, and the level of the sewers, has been selected, in accordance with the proposed alignment of sea-wall.

13. The Harbour being accepted as the destination of the sewage, the only reasons, for limiting the number of outfalls, are to save cost in their construction; and to make sure that sufficient sewage will flow through each, to keep it clear of deposit.

14. The invert of the main sewers should

be laid not lower than 2.76 feet above Ordnance Datum, at the point where the sewer passes through the new Praya wall. Now mean-sea-level is 3.69 feet above Ordnance Datum; so that the invert of the sewer will be 0.94 below mean-sea-level. As the outfall sewers will be not less than 1' 6" in diameter; when the water in the harbour stands at mean-sea-level the middle of the sewer-pipe will be only about 1.5 inches under water. Below mean-sea-level means the average level of the sea, as obtained by adding together the heights thereof recorded, over forty, for a whole year or more, and dividing by the number of observations. By thus fixing the contours of the main sewer, at or near to mean-sea-level, it is certain that the pipe will be free from sea-water, for nearly one-half of every day, month, or year, and that the sewage will flow freely through the sewer, and cleanse it from deposit.

15. It has to be remembered, that the normal dry-weather flow of sewage, will only fill the sewer to a depth of perhaps one-fourth or one-third of its diameter. At high water, the sun rises above the top of the sewer, and fills it completely. The stream of sewage then occupies the whole area of the sewer, and its velocity is reduced; so that deposit may take place. If the sewer were laid lower, say at low-water-tides, then it would only be free from sea-water, and thus in a position to establish proper velocity, for a few hours each month; and thus the probability of deposit would be greatly increased.

16. A good example of the manner in which the absence of special flanking arrangement, deposit accumulated in a channel, to which the tide has access, may be seen at the mouth of the Albany Nullah. This nullah, above the tidal action, loops itself quite free from deposit; the stream, running down, being always flowing at high velocity. But in the part to which the tide has access, this velocity is checked, when the tide is high, and deposit takes place.

17. Had the invert of this nullah been made higher as it might have been, this deposit would not have taken place.

18. The centre-line of the main-sewer at the face of the Praya-wall should, therefore, be at or near mean-sea-level. From the wall, the sewage should be carried out, to deep water, by a cast-iron pipe, of smaller size than the sewer; the diameter of this pipe should be so calculated, that the ordinary dry-weather-flow of sewage will establish a sufficient current in it, to keep it clear of deposit. This pipe will be prolonged, to any desired distance, into the harbour. At the Praya-wall, a storm-overfall will be provided, which will allow the sewage to escape direct, in rainy weather, when the sewer brings down more water than the iron outlet-pipe can carry. When this takes place, the sewage will be so diluted with rain-water, that the direct escape will cause no inconvenience.

19. The level of the outlet, then, fixed, determines the distance at which the outfalls must be placed from each other. The main sewers must have a certain fall; and their upper extremities must be at a sufficient depth below the ground, to allow the house-drains to discharge into them.

20. It is further desirable, that the sewage outfalls should not be in the immediate vicinity of the main storm-water outlets; especially those that discharge storm-water, from the hills, above the city. The silt which these storm-water channels bring down, in time, form deltas at their mouths, which will have to be removed by dredging. The cast-iron outlet-pipes will impede this operation; or be liable to injury in its execution. It is desirable also to keep the delta of silt and sand, free from sewage contamination.

21. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

22. The existing Praya offers a very considerable range of choice, as to the position of outfalls. When the new reclamations are complete and the extraordinary irregularities in alignment, which disfigure the existing Praya, have disappeared; one position will be very nearly as good as another. Therefore there will be no necessity for constructing costly intercepting sewers, to conduct the sewage to one or two great outfalls. Indeed, unless the sewage is wholly intercepted and carried away, to an outlet to Shuping Channel, opposite Green Island, or to North Point, no appreciable benefit will result from its concentration, to one or two outlets. Such complete interception cannot be effected, unless a considerable portion of the sewage is piped; for the strip of land, between the Queen's Road and the Praya, is practically level, and no sewer, having a gradient sufficient to establish a self-cleansing velocity, could be constructed so as to convey the whole sewage by gravity, to such a distant outfall.

23. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

24. The existing Praya offers a very considerable range of choice, as to the position of outfalls. When the new reclamations are complete and the extraordinary irregularities in alignment, which disfigure the existing Praya, have disappeared; one position will be very nearly as good as another. Therefore there will be no necessity for constructing costly intercepting sewers, to conduct the sewage to one or two great outfalls. Indeed, unless the sewage is wholly intercepted and carried away, to an outlet to Shuping Channel, opposite Green Island, or to North Point, no appreciable benefit will result from its concentration, to one or two outlets. Such complete interception cannot be effected, unless a considerable portion of the sewage is piped; for the strip of land, between the Queen's Road and the Praya, is practically level, and no sewer, having a gradient sufficient to establish a self-cleansing velocity, could be constructed so as to convey the whole sewage by gravity, to such a distant outfall.

25. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

26. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

27. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

28. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

29. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

30. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

31. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

32. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

33. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

34. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

35. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

36. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

37. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

38. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

39. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

40. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

41. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

42. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

43. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

44. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

45. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

46. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

47. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

48. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

49. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

50. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

51. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

52. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer outfalls. The sewage should be delivered into water, not less than six feet deep, at extreme low water, and at points where there is an uninterrupted flow of tide; so that the effluent may be removed and diluted, as quickly as possible. For this reason, sullen angles are preferable to re-entering as the position of outfalls.

53. The following are the leading considerations, which rule the selection of position for sewer